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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,204	05/04/2007	Simon Bates	09013.0010	5565
22852	7590	11/19/2009	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			KILPATRICK, BRYAN T	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1797		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/19/2009	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/590,204	BATES ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	BRYAN T. KILPATRICK	1797	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2009.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2 and 3 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1 and 4-14 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 August 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Priority***

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

***Response to Amendment***

1. In a previous arguments/remarks filed 27 October 2008, Applicant has invoked 35 U.S.C. § 103(c) to overcome a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).
2. In a previous amendments filed 27 October 2008, instant claims 2-3 have been cancelled by Applicant's amendment.
3. The terminal disclaimer filed on 05 August 2009 has been entered and fully considered; therefore, the rejection under Double Patenting has been withdrawn.
4. The information disclosure statement filed on 01 October 2009 has been entered and fully considered.
5. The amendments and arguments/remarks filed on 05 August 2009 have been entered and fully considered.
6. Currently, instant claims 1, 4, 6, and 10 have been amended by Applicant's amendment.

7. In light of Applicant's amendments, the objections to instant claims 6 and 10 have been withdrawn.
8. In light of Applicant's amendments, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph of instant claim 4 has been withdrawn.

### ***Terminal Disclaimer***

The terminal disclaimer filed on 05 August 2009 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of 10/590,204 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1 and 4-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0123057 (LEMMO et al.), and further in view of "Structure by diffraction of X-rays of liquid gallium between +50 and 110°C," *Physica Status Solidi A*, 23(1); 135-145; 1974 (BIZID et al.) – IDS filed 08 August 2007.

Independent instant claims 1 and 4, and corresponding dependent instant claims 5-10 and 14 recite a method comprised of comparing a PDF trace of a first sample of a substance, wherein the substance is a pharmaceutical, with a PDF trace of a second sample of the substance to identify any similar or different solid forms. The claimed method further employs a computer-readable medium having instructions for performing the claimed method. LEMMO et al. discloses a method of screening an array of samples and determining if any share spectral features, which is similar to comparing

diffraction patterns, in paragraphs [0017] and [0021]-[0022], as well as the use of X-ray diffraction analysis in paragraph [0141]. LEMMO et al. further discloses that compounds of interest for analysis includes pharmaceuticals in paragraph [0076], and recites the use of a computer in a system for detecting similarities among a plurality of samples in claims 8-21.

LEMMO et al. does not expressly disclose the use of pair distribution function, PDF. However, BIZID et al. discloses an X-ray diffraction study wherein PDF is employed for comparative analysis of different physical phases of a gallium sample in the English Abstract. Since both LEMMO et al. and BIZID et al. focus of the field of X-ray diffraction, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ PDF with X-ray diffraction analysis for the purpose of comparing liquid and crystalline forms of a sample (English Abstract of BIZID et al.)

Instant claim 11 recites a method comprised of comparing a PDF trace of a plurality of samples of a substance with one or more PDF traces of known solid forms of the substance for identifying any substances in the sample that have a new solid form. LEMMO et al. discloses in paragraph [0018] the screening of an array of samples for the presence of a particular form of a compound-of-interest. In addition, paragraph [0203] presents an example of the analysis done using a known sample.

LEMMO et al. does not expressly disclose the use of pair distribution function, PDF. However, BIZID et al. discloses an X-ray diffraction study wherein PDF is employed for comparative analysis of different physical phases of a gallium sample in

the English Abstract. Since both LEMMO et al. and BIZID et al. focus of the field of X-ray diffraction, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ PDF with X-ray diffraction analysis for the purpose of comparing liquid and crystalline forms of a sample (English Abstract of BIZID et al.)

Instant claim 12 recites a method comprised of providing and grouping a plurality PDF traces of substances by similarity into groups through hierarchical cluster analysis. Paragraph [0021] and [0023] of LEMMO et al. discloses a method of analyzing and calculating similarities of a plurality of samples via clustering.

LEMMO et al. does not expressly disclose the use of pair distribution function, PDF. However, BIZID et al. discloses an X-ray diffraction study wherein PDF is employed for comparative analysis of different physical phases of a gallium sample in the English Abstract. Since both LEMMO et al. and BIZID et al. focus of the field of X-ray diffraction, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ PDF with X-ray diffraction analysis for the purpose of comparing liquid and crystalline forms of a sample (English Abstract of BIZID et al.)

Instant claim 13 recites a system comprised of a means of comparing a PDF trace of a first sample of a substance with a PDF trace of a second sample of the substance to identify any similar or different solid forms. Paragraph [0020] of LEMMO et al. discloses a system for analyzing samples using a method as disclosed in

paragraphs [0017] and [0021]-[0022] that encompasses analyzing a plurality of samples using spectral data to identify similarities.

LEMMO et al. does not expressly disclose the use of pair distribution function, PDF. However, BIZID et al. discloses an X-ray diffraction study wherein PDF is employed for comparative analysis of different physical phases of a gallium sample in the English Abstract. Since both LEMMO et al. and BIZID et al. focus of the field of X-ray diffraction, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ PDF with X-ray diffraction analysis for the purpose of comparing liquid and crystalline forms of a sample (English Abstract of BIZID et al.)

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments/remarks, see p. 7-9, filed 05 August 2009, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1 and 4-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn.

However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of a new prior art reference, "Structure by diffraction of X-rays of liquid gallium between +50 and 110°C," *Physica Status Solidi A*, 23(1); 135-145; 1974 (BIZID et al.).

As previously stated above, LEMMO et al. discloses a method of screening an array of samples and determining if any share spectral features, which is similar to comparing diffraction patterns, in paragraphs [0017] and [0021]-[0022], as well as the use of X-ray diffraction analysis in paragraph [0141]. LEMMO et al. further discloses

that compounds of interest for analysis includes pharmaceuticals in paragraph [0076], and recites the use of a computer in a system for detecting similarities among a plurality of samples in claims 8-21.

LEMMO et al. does not expressly disclose the use of pair distribution function, PDF. However, BIZID et al. discloses an X-ray diffraction study wherein PDF is employed for comparative analysis of different physical phases of a gallium sample in the English Abstract. Since both LEMMO et al. and BIZID et al. focus of the field of X-ray diffraction, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ PDF with X-ray diffraction analysis for the purpose of comparing liquid and crystalline forms of a sample (English Abstract of BIZID et al.).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRYAN T. KILPATRICK whose telephone number is (571)270-5553. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden can be reached on (571)272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. T. K./  
Examiner, Art Unit 1797

/Samuel P Siefke/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797